

GERMAN BULLETS BRING DOWN FRENCH AEROPLANE

German Ambassador Still in Paris, Despite Invasion of France—Great Britain Is Mobilizing—Calls Territorial to Colors—Germany Refuses to Recognize the Neutrality of Luxemburg

Berlin, August 2.—German troops today fired upon and brought to earth a French flying machine near Wesel.

Saturday night several other hostile air craft were seen in the Rhine provinces. One was observed flying from Keprich toward Andernach, 10 miles northwest of Coblenz. Others were sighted near Duere, flying in the direction of Cologne.

Last night a hotel keeper in Kochem and his son tried to blow up the Prussian state railroad tunnel at Kochem. Their attempt failed and the men were shot and killed.

Wesel, where the aeroplane was destroyed, is about 140 miles from the northeastern frontier of France.

Paris, August 2.—The German ambassador late today was still in Paris awaiting instructions from Berlin to leave, none seemingly having yet reached him. It is understood that if he does not ask for his passports, they will be handed to him tonight.

London, August 2.—The British Home Secretary has issued an order prohibiting flights by air craft over the United Kingdom and coastal and territorial water except by those in the naval and military service.

Cetteingie, August 2.—King Nicholas has signed a decree for the mobilization of the Montenegrin army.

London, August 2.—The territorialists have been summoned back from their training camps to headquarters. The territorialists are similar in organization to the national guard in the United States.

Hull, August 2.—Steamers have been sent out to bring the British fishing fleet home from the North sea.

New York, August 2.—All British army and navy reservists in America are to be called out. Instructions to this effect were received here today from the British foreign office by acting Consul General Northway. Many of the reservists, it is expected will sail for England on the Lusitania next Tuesday.

Arlon, August 2.—According to advices received here, 100,000 German troops are crossing the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and concentrating on the French frontier near Liege.

Frontier engagements are reported, in which Germans are said to have lost more than 25,000 men are engaged in digging trenches in front of the German and French positions.

The strategic line from Malmédy, in Rhénish Prussia, to Liege is guarded by military on both the German and Belgian sides.

Hamilton, Mass., August 2.—A general call to the colors was sent today to all French reservists in the United States by Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, who is at his summer home here. The reservists are instructed to report at once to the nearest French consul. Meanwhile, arrangements will be made the ambassador said, to transport them to France.

London, August 2.—King George held a privy council this afternoon. According to the press association he signed a proclamation authorizing the suspension of specie payments.

London, August 2.—British censors today took charge of all messages reaching England over the Atlantic cables.

Harbin, August 2.—A telegram received here from St. Petersburg announces the mobilization of the Russian forces in the far east.

Milan, August 2.—Socialist, republican and anarchists of Italy are conducting a campaign to prevent even preparations in Italy. A meeting of protest has been convoked for tomorrow in which railway and workmen's unions

will take part. It is intended to issue an ultimatum to the government to the effect that Italy shall abstain from any warlike attitude or the workmen on all industries will strike and revolutions will be started.

The authorities have declared that all necessary measures to face this situation have been taken.

Shanghai, August 2.—German, Austrian and Japanese warships were concentrated today at Sing-Tau, seaport of the German possession Kiao-Chau. Fourteen German, three Austrian and two Italian warships are at this port.

The Russian cruiser Askold and the British cruiser Yarmouth sailed from here today. The Askold came in two days ago.

Foreign residents of Shanghai are apprehensive concerning the unprotected position of the city. The idea that the United States instead of Japan might be asked to extend police protection in Chinese waters is being discussed.

Rome, August 2.—The war situation, so far as Italy is concerned, was considered more grave today. The censorship has suppressed all news except a colorless official statement that "Italy will not mobilize, but will conform her conduct to treaty obligations."

This statement is interpreted differently here. According to some it means the neutrality of Italy, while others believe Italy will participate in the conflict only in case the central powers sustain a reverse.

Apprehension is felt at the lack of coal for the navy owing to Italy's supply being entirely dependent upon England. Efforts are being made to secure American coal.

London, August 2.—The Daily Telegraph's Budapest correspondent, under date of Friday, telegraphs that the Countess Szechenyi, former Gladys Vanderbilt, has placed her palace at the disposal of the army and that 600 reservists are quartered there.

The correspondent adds that the countess intends to organize a Red Cross corps and use the palace as a hospital.

London, August 2.—Anxiety is felt here regarding the Dowager Empress of Russia, Maria Feodorovna, who had been visiting her sister, the Queen Mother Alexandra, in England. The Dowager Empress started for Dieppe Friday night to take a train for Russia by way of Germany. Since then no news has been received as to her whereabouts.

St. Louis, August 2.—A call to the colors for reservists of the German army and navy residing in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and western Illinois was issued tonight by Dr. A. F. W. Breittling, German consul of this district.

St. Paul, August 2.—A call was issued today by Hans Grunow, German consul here, for all German reservists in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, to report to him immediately. According to Mr. Grunow, there are about 600 reservists in his district.

Rome, August 2.—The pope has ordered Catholics throughout the world to offer prayers in the churches for peace.

Paris, August 2.—Late tonight President Poincaré decided to postpone the meeting of Parliament until Wednesday, owing to the inability of a number of deputies to reach Paris by Tuesday, the date originally set.

Kansas City, Mo., August 2.—The Rev. Philip Zerdanovic, pastor of the Serbian orthodox church here, said 700 men would answer Serbia's call for troops. A company of 200 Greeks, veterans of the late Balkan war, announced readiness to go to Serbia's aid.

Amsterdam, August 2.—On all sides here there are signs of military preparation. The mobilization order by Queen Wilhelmina was so readily answered that the operation was soon completed. The

GERMAN TROOPS CROSS INTO FRANCE; REPULSED

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Its integrity was guaranteed. Longwy is a fortified town on the Belgium frontier, 40 miles northwest of Metz, in Germany.

A trainful of German soldiers seized the station at Luxemburg during the night. They also took the bridges on the Treves and Trois Vierges in order to insure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

GERMAN TROOPS ENTER FRANCE NEAR NANCY

According to an evening newspaper at Liege, 20,000 German troops crossed the French frontier early today near Nancy. They encountered French forces and were repulsed with heavy losses. This news, however, lacks confirmation.

A telephone dispatch from Brussels today said it was reported there that Germany had declared war on France and that the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, had left the German capital. This report could not be confirmed.

The French embassy today issued the following statement: "French territory has been invaded at Cirey and German troops are marching toward the fort at Cirey without a declaration of war. The German ambassador is in Paris."

Germany declared today she was unable to answer the question put by the British ambassador at Berlin as to whether she is prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium. This statement appeared in a communication issued by the German government.

The neutrality of Belgium has been guaranteed by Great Britain and she is bound to protect Belgium for her own safety, as Belgium, under German occupation would be a never-ending menace to England.

ENGLAND'S POSITION MADE KNOWN TODAY

Crowds Throng Streets and Are Disappointed—Announcement Withheld Until Monday

London, August 2.—London maintained her calm to the last moment tonight. A great crowd assembled around the government offices at Whitehall, awaiting the decision of the cabinet as to whether Great Britain would take part in the war. When it was found no statement was to be made, the crowd melted away.

Premier Asquith will announce Great Britain's position in the House of Commons tomorrow. Prior to this announcement another cabinet meeting will be held.

The general impression is that the war party in the cabinet is in the ascendancy, but not a word leaked out of the cabinet chamber today. It was said that Viscount Morley, lord president of the council, and Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, led the peace party, and that Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, threatened to resign if the government did not stand by its unwritten agreement to support France against German attack.

It is known that the Lancashire liberals are putting pressure on the government to keep out of the conflict and it is said Premier Asquith is influenced by this. But the average Englishman is saying tonight that the government has no alternative after the neutrality of Luxemburg has been disregarded by Germany after Germany's refusal to say what her attitude would be with regard to Belgium.

At a big socialist meeting in Trafalgar Square tonight, James Keir Hardie, member of Parliament, declared that Italy, although bound by treaty, remained neutral and there was no reason why Great Britain should not. He announced his intention of calling a national strike against the war.

The railway stations are crowded with German, French and other reservists returning home.

The board of agriculture states there is sufficient wheat in the country to supply the whole population for four months irrespective of imports.

GERMANY TO BLAME FOR PRESENT WAR

Paul Cambon Issues Statement Showing Precautions French Authorities Took to Avoid Clash

London, August 2.—Paul Cambon, French ambassador at London tonight issued an official declaration throwing on Germany sole responsibility for the present war situation and anything which may issue. He says Germany has not declared war and that the German ambassador has not left Paris, yet the German troops are invading France.

"Our pacific intentions," he adds, "were judged from the fact that, although he knew what was going on, we withdrew the French troops 10 kilometers from the frontier to prevent a conflict."

The ambassador recounts the general facts in the situation and concludes: "It is well that at the beginning of the world should know the facts."

The French embassy today issued this statement: "German troops have invaded Luxemburg. Germany has violated the neutrality of Luxemburg."

This neutrality was established by a treaty signed in London in April, 1867. Ratifications of this treaty were exchanged May 30, 1867. Article II reads: "The grand duchy of Luxemburg will be a state perpetually neutral. The powers which sign the present treaty declare themselves bound to respect this neutrality and to make it respected by others. This neutrality is placed under the guarantee of the powers which have signed this treaty."

Continuing, the statement of the embassy says: "The British ambassador at Berlin asked the German secretary of foreign affairs whether Germany was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium. He declared he was not able to answer."

The German ambassador at St. Petersburg notified Russia of the declaration of war by his government when negotiations were pending between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and then Austria-Hungary had declared she was prepared to consider the matter of the Austro-Serb conflict with Serbia, or with a neutral power.

The German ambassador at Paris yesterday morning had an interview with the French prime minister concerning

the Austro-Serb conflict and especially about the decision reached by Austria-Hungary. In spite of this qualification of the same day war was declared by Germany on Russia.

France was asked to tell what she would do in case of war between Russia and Germany and the German ambassador at Paris began to prepare everything for his departure.

"July 31, Germany called to the flag the last five classes of her reservists. Consequently, on July 31, mobilization was going on in Germany."

France Orders Mobilization "In spite of this France waited until August 1, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to order a general mobilization. The first mobilization to be on August 2 at midnight. This was done to make it clear she was not the aggressive power, and also that she might be able to claim British support."

The French embassy has received the following statement from Premier Viviani: "I have sent the following telegram to the French minister at Luxemburg: 'Will you inform the premier that the republic intends to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. The violation of this neutrality by Germany is of such a nature as to oblige France to take into account the care of her defense and her interests.'"

"The premier of Luxemburg has protested to the German government," M. Viviani's telegram continues, "and has informed the German ambassador at the embassy in Paris that early this morning the Germans entered Luxemburg territory by the Wasserbillig and Remich bridges and marched towards the southern part of the country and the capital. They sent armored trains with troops and ammunition toward this point. The French commissioner at Petit Croix on the Luxemburg frontier, 62 miles from Belfort, has informed the government that the Germans opened fire on the French post there."

Two German cavalry officers have been killed at Roncherey, six miles on the French side of the boundary."

FRANCE INDIGNANT AT GERMANY'S METHODS

Declare France and Russia Gave Germany Credit for Acting in Good Faith Until Last Moment

Paris, August 2.—The deep indignation caused by Germany's methods in beginning the war is voiced by the Temps which says:

"Up to the last moment the French and Russian governments had given Germany credit for acting in good faith. There is now no longer doubt that it is an ambush. Russians and Englishmen must stand united against the powers of brigandage, who have just been unmasked."

The British government yesterday informed the German ambassador that England could not remain neutral. We did not desire this war, but since it was forced upon us, with good heart we will wage it. For 40 years Germany has provoked around us, but by prolonging the menace she has taught us our lesson."

"Germany attacks now at an hour when all our material and moral forces stand in united array against her. The war thrust upon us, is a war of piracy."

The lobby of the chamber of deputies was crowded today with members, many in uniform, all eagerly discussing the crisis. All agree to vote for the measures the government will ask for the defense of the country.

All museums and galleries in Paris have been closed, the various officers having gone to the war.

All possible measures have been taken to ensure that Paris will not lack for food. Special trains have been reserved for the transportation of foodstuffs. In the event of the home supply becoming inadequate, a decree suspending the prohibition on the importation of foreign fresh meat will appear in the Official Gazette tomorrow.

Severe regulations will be rigorously applied against persons attempting to profit in the present state of affairs by increasing the price of the necessities of life.

Although the church has no official status in France, the applications of a number of priests to act as chaplains with the forces have been granted. They are to be attached to the medical corps. In addition, the pope has given special authorization to young priests serving as soldiers to administer the sacraments.

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WITHDRAWALS OF BOTTOMS LIKELY TO CRIPPLE TRADE

New York, August 2.—Further withdrawals of bottoms from freight service today added to the difficulties of the export blockade already threatening American trade on account of the war. British mercantile firms owning steamships which might have been rechartered have called them to proceed under instructions to specified points in the British colonies. These vessels probably will be chartered by the British government if England goes to war.

The transatlantic lanes would be kept open by the British navy, it is understood, in case of war, and some of the passenger services would be maintained. The ships of a long list of British lines, however, are likely to be commandeered by their government as armed cruisers and transports. Following the cancellation of the passenger and freight services of the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines, the latter have notified shippers that they cannot assume responsibility for the time of return of the time of shipments, or their owners must take their own course about them.

Official confirmation is lacking of the report that the merchantmen of the French transatlantic line have been drafted into their government's service. Officials of the line have not received orders respecting sailings from New York and other ports on this side of the Atlantic, they say. La Provence, the report says, has been held at Havre.

Small Vote Likely Aniston, August 2.—(Special.)—There has not been very much interest in the election to be held here Monday to select nominees for mayor, president of the council and city aldermen. While the candidates were busy Saturday night, the absence of opposition to Mayor Wilkie has robbed the race of much of its interest. A small vote is anticipated.

Judge Crook Out Aniston, August 2.—(Special.)—John M. Crook, for several years chief clerk in the office of the probate court and nominee for probate judge in the forthcoming elections, is able to be on the streets again after an illness of several months with typhoid fever, during which time he has been confined to St. Luke's hospital.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



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Luxemburg, August 2.—The German imperial chancellor today telegraphed that German military measures in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against the Grand Duchy, but are to protect a railroad connected with German system against possible attack by French troops. Luxemburg will be indemnified for any damage to its lines.

Hankow, August 2.—A number of German reservists bound down the river for Tsing-Tao, the port of the German possessions of Kiao-Chau, on a British steamer, today were forced to disembark here by British authorities.

Brussels, August 2.—Parliament has been called to meet Thursday.

The Hague, August 2.—The government has proposed extraordinary measures to prevent the cornering of foodstuffs and also to introduce bills in forcing the Netherlands bank in case of war to suspend payments in gold.

Peking, August 2.—Martial law has been declared in the German protectorate of Kiao-Chau. All foreigners have been ordered to leave. Germans residing in Peking have left for Tsing-Tao, the fortified port of Kiao-Chau. The French, British and Russian merchants here are continuing business.

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